



Maine Farmer.

Suppose a neighbor should desire to light a candle at your fire. Would it deprive your flame of light because another profit by it?

The Bay State Society, at its annual meeting, voted it as the sense of the society that no fair be held in 1893.

The "Proceedings of the National Grange" is at hand, giving the work in full of the twenty-sixth session of that body at Concord, N. H., in November last.

The New England Homestead has heard of some Northern "Spies" that have been in Maine this winter, and we never supposed it necessary to spell its plural in that way.

"Clover Culture," is the title of a pamphlet in which is collected such facts as are available on the subject named, prepared by Henry Wallace, and published by the Homestead Company, Des Moines, Iowa, to the compliments of whom we are indebted for a copy.

ensilage to a cow. In winter they are turned into the yard to drink from water raised to 90° in temperature.

From calftooth up the herd is handled in the kindest and gentlest manner possible. Nothing harsher than a brush ever touches one of them, the card being too rough usage for such delicate work.

A short time before the Vermont meeting Mr. Fisher had the milk of each individual member of his herd tested for quality with the Babcock tester and furnished the convention the following tabulated results:

| No. of cow. | Lbs. milk a day. | Per cent fat. |
|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Fresh calve. | 27 | 6.4 |
| 2. " " | 32 | 4.4 |
| 3. " " | 32 | 6.0 |
| 4. " " | 23 | 6.4 |
| 5. " " | 17 | 6.0 |
| 6. 2 years old. | 20 | 6.2 |
| 7. " " | 25 | 6.0 |
| 8. " " | 26 | 6.3 |
| 9. " " | 29 | 7.0 |
| 10. 3 years old. | 20 | 4.8 |
| 11. " " | 21 | 5.0 |
| 12. " " | 21 | 5.0 |
| 13. 3 years old. | 31 | 6.0 |
| 14. " " | 16 | 5.3 |
| 15. " " | 17 | 5.3 |
| 16. 2 years old. | 18 | 6.4 |
| 17. " " | 18 | 5.7 |
| 18. " " | 18 | 5.7 |
| 19. " " | 15 | 6.2 |
| 20. " " | 13 | 5.0 |
| 21. " " | 25 | 5.4 |

This record made by Mr. Fisher so far as we know stands unequalled. It is a valuable lesson to dairymen as showing the importance of good cows and the influence of kindness and extreme care over the amount of their product.

GRANITE STATE DAIRYMEN.

Every one familiar with the history of our country, and with the able men who have figured in carrying on its work, knows that the State of New Hampshire has sent out from its borders many men to do battle with the world, of whose record we may justly feel proud. Any one acquainted in the State at the present time cannot fail to realize that she also has at home a strong force of energetic men faithfully laboring to promote her internal affairs. The Granite State Dairymen's Association was organized about eight years ago, yet it has in that short time enlisted an active following, and succeeded in so interesting her farmers in the business it was organized to promote, that the business is not only rapidly on the increase, but such has been the improvement in methods and practices among its dairymen that the product now offered to the market will rank up to a standard on a par with that of any other section.

It was our pleasure to meet these New Hampshire dairymen at their eighth annual winter meeting, held at their capital city Wednesday and Thursday of last week. Mr. J. M. Connor, Hopkinton, is President, and J. L. Gerish, Contoocook, Secretary, both of whom are efficient officials, and spare no time or effort needed in carrying on the work of the association or in promoting the business of dairymen in the State. On this occasion they succeeded in drawing together a large number of dairymen. The programme was a strong one, and was carried out to the letter. Yet even more to the credit of the association, and to the State as well, was the extensive exhibition of products of the dairy drawn together, and the high quality of the same. One hundred and two samples of butter and fifteen of cheese graced the tables, tastefully arranged by Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Baker of Plymouth.

Of this large collection there was not a single sample but was of high quality and absolutely faultless in appearance. A judge had to be an expert indeed in order to discriminate between the slight distinctions characterizing this large array of exhibits. To show the readers of the Farmer the high quality of the products of the New Hampshire dairymen, and give a chance for comparison with our show at Brunswick, we give the list of prize takers with the total score of their exhibitors:

Dairy Print—W. D. Baker, Quincy, 97 score; 1st. H. C. Smith, Holderness, 96, 2d; W. C. Palfister, Campton, A. H. Colby, Wilton, 95, 3d.

Creamery Print—Elmwood Dairy, Quincy, 97 score; 1st. H. C. Smith, Holderness, 96, 2d; Geo. S. Phillips, Wilton, 94, 3d.

Uncolored Butter—J. M. Connor, Hopkinton, 97, 1st; G. E. Barnard, Hopkinton, 92, 2d; M. H. Morrow, New Hampton, 90, 3d; W. D. Baker, for sealing only, sweet cream, 95.

Cheese—Plain, J. W. Palfister, Holderness, 97, 1st; T. S. Palfister, Campton, 95, 2d; D. B. Palfister, Campton, 94, 3d; Sage, T. S. Palfister, 98, 1st; J. W. Palfister, 95, 2d; H. C. Smith, Holderness, 92, 3d.

In the examination by the judge all marks of distinction were removed from every package save only the simple number of entry. No distinction was given him between private dairy or creamery make, sweet-cream or acid-cream, colored or uncolored. The resulting score determined the prizes. The New Hampshire dairymen have a right to be proud over the high quality of this extensive exhibit.

Our thanks are due for the many courtesies received from the officers and members of the association during our visit.

Editor Maine Farmer: I would like to inquire through the columns of this paper if any reader has turkeys to sell for breeding purposes, or can tell me where there is a good place to buy them? Any answer to this will confer a great favor on a subscriber.

Blidford.

Persons having turkeys for sale will please answer in our advertising column.

QUESTION BOX.

Editor Maine Farmer: If you will allow it I would like to ask, through the columns of your valuable paper, for the general directions for the culture of sweet corn for the canning factory. I want to plant it on a light, sandy soil, of only fair fertility, with 1000 lbs. of plaster per acre, and to lay down the land to grass with the corn. I have had no experience with sweet corn, and would like to know in detail the best methods, and the prospect of success under such conditions. Very truly yours,

F. C. KIMBALL.

Northfield, Vt.

In reply to the above letter we would say that the requirements for growing sweet corn are quite the same as for growing the common field corn, save perhaps that it is slightly more sensitive to adverse conditions of excessive wet and unseasonable cold when planted and in its earlier stages of growth. Hence it is important to wait till the soil is warm and mellow before planting. The soil named is all right. In so far as manure is concerned, sweet corn, again like other corn, will readily respond in proportion to the manure applied. Secure good seed, warm, loamy soil, plenty of manure and clean culture, and there will be no question about the crop. So the grass seed the last time the surface is worked.

Leached vs. Unleached.

It is stated that ashes are worth as much to put on the land after they have been leached as before. Is this a fact? Can any one have tried it inform us?

J. L. HERSEY.

A case is occasionally found where the first crop following an application of leached ashes is fully equal to the crop following an application of ashes unleached. But this by no means makes the leached ashes "worth as much to put on the land" as the unleached. Wood ashes contain potash, lime, and a small amount of phosphoric acid. Each of these ingredients must be present in the soil, either applied by the farmer or otherwise, or crops will not grow. Potash is usually supposed to be the principal manurial ingredient giving value to the ashes. Leached ashes are not leached of all their contents of potash. If enough still remains to meet the wants of the crop following the application, then the leached ashes will produce as good a crop as the whole ashes, and for that one crop are worth as much. But all surplus of manurial properties, potash included, that may remain or is left over after supplying the wants of this first crop, will remain in the soil to be appropriated by the future crop. Hence the surplus potash of the unleached ashes has a value though it may not be wanted the first year.

Hard wood ashes contain five to six per cent. of potash. When leached there still remains one to two per cent. In every one hundred pounds of dry ashes there has been taken out by leaching, say, four pounds of potash. This is worth at estimate price of the same ingredient in commercial fertilizers five cents a pound. Hence in the process of leaching, in such case, there has been twenty cents in value taken from the hundred pounds of whole ashes, and the leached ashes contain the rest.

GOOD ROADS.

Common Road Making.

[A paper by James B. Olcott, read at the meeting of the Connecticut State Board of Agriculture at New Haven.]

Common road making is a home industry, right at the countryman's door; hence he and his wife and his children should understand all about it, for go which way they will, the common road is ever and always the chief connection with the outside world.

Necessity is the best school of road making, and the best first lesson for the younger members of a family may be given between the front and back doors at home and the street. When the native soil turns to mud with water and tramping, take out the lean and pile it in a heap for use, when fine and mellow, in grading or dressing the roadway. Make the excavations on the road and from 6 to 15 in. deep in the middle, according to the porous or waterholding capacity of the subsoil. Think out these and many cogent points to the end and make a plan on paper before the actual work is begun. Distrust yourself or any body else who can't tell what they propose to do.

Into this vacant space (shaped like the bottom of a birch bark canoe) fill the best path-making material to be had. Coarse sand may, in some places, be the cheapest and most useful substance for the bottom filling, because water never stays in sand to be swollen by frost. Upon the sand place hard and heavy gravel with its coarser stones and pebbles buried—rounding the surface in a form pleasing to the feet—and along the middle make the walk 3 or 4 in. higher than the bordering grass and the edges of the gravel on either side flush with the bordering turf. Distrust yourself or any body else who can't tell what they propose to do.

For all the children and grown people concerned in it, because the principles involved in permanent work are always the same however details may vary with local circumstances. There must be underdrainage, either natural or artificial; the walk or road should be water shedding—a "roof" over its foundations, as McAdam said—and "rounding enough to clean itself," as Telford said; while the friction of travel should wear at the surface only. Methods for making our paths "straight" should be taught in schools and churches, to the end that the common people may never be cheated in these everlasting matters.

Earth roads will wear longer upon a concave bed of solid sand, and whether the superstructure, to receive the tread of animals and the grinding of loaded wheels, be of select natural gravel, or of broken stone (which at last will be artificial, coarse gravel), or of asphalt, or pressed or fired brick, or of cleft and dressed stone blocks; or select pebble pavement (fit for pressing the frog of a horse's foot), nothing can be better for doors to the street, when they have a load of potatoes and no sideboards! And we see the same sort of workman hauling road gravel upon some sandy dirt in a dry time, smothering himself and the traveling public with dust, when a single load of water on gravel damp from the pit, would be worth 10 loads of gravel in finishing his work. Nothing can be positively and fitly said here about the depth, width or length of road work, except in the language of the old masters: "Wisdom shows a narrow path." Avoid the "broad road"—make plenty of narrower ones, with here and there a comfortable traveler. Dimensions, however, must be nicely adjusted to local conditions and especially to our pockets. We don't want to be driven to heaven with earthly taxes. The heads of a family may agree on the details of path making from their front and back doors to the street, when they have canvassed the subject from all points of view and come to intelligent decisions. Then they will know exactly what to do. But when we have whole communities of families who have never made the construction of their own walls and roads a study, there the great trouble begins. Where no intelligent commonsense concerning any matter in common has grown up with the daily lives of a people, there no public works can be carried out to the satisfaction of the community. The first elements of healthy social growth are lacking; public work proceeds haphazard; communities have no leading genius and smooth swindlers combine to fleece the people.

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer.

GRAND RESULTS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

BY W. W. HUBBARD.

Dear Farmer: Your friends over here in the Province have lately been enjoying some "great old-fashioned winter weather, an abundance of snow, and on the 17th inst. the thermometer at 30° below. We had, however, to wait much longer for snow than in the eyes of the fruit growers, the teamsters, and the farmers and the business men generally, desirable.

There is a great deal of anxiety in regard to next year's fruit crop, and the grass crop is also likely to suffer from the long exposure to heavy frost, for it was not until the 10th inst. that earth's soft mantle came to protect the central and southern parts of the Province. Since then, however, an abundance of snow and fine weather has started winter work in earnest.

From advices received, it seems probable that the lumber output on the St. John River will be larger than ever before, a fact that gladdens Fredrickton, and the country above and below town, for it means the employment of many hundred men, and the spending of a large amount of wages earned at the mammoth booms at Douglass and Lincoln. While our output of lumber is still our greatest export, and now a great, and I might say an almost general revival in the art of dairy farming is sweeping, not alone over this little province, but over the whole of a country stretching 4000 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the 49th parallel to Great Lakes northward, which we proudly call the Dominion of Canada.

Our popular and efficient Dairy Commissioner, Professor J. W. Robertson, is largely responsible for this, with an almost magic touch he has quickened associations with renewed vigor, and awakened such an interest in the people generally as has never before been seen.

By we in New Brunswick are only awakened and nothing more; it remains for us now to study up and start in with the aid of scientific investigation and lead a new life.

Last year the Provincial Farmers' Association changed its name to that of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association of New Brunswick, the better to cover the dairymaking department of the farm. Combined with the cheese factories and dairy specialists, the farmers are presenting a stronger combination, and the meeting which is to be held here on the 25th, 26th and 27th inst., promises to be more largely attended than any yet held.

The interest that our Provincial Government has taken in dairy work is largely responsible for this. During the past season they have had instructors traveling through the various counties giving practical instruction in butter making, in milk testing, and encouraging the formation of local dairymen's associations. These local associations on condition that they send delegates to the Provincial Association, get a small grant from the Government, and so the good work moves on. We hope for still more active efforts on the part of the government next season.

Fredrickton, N. B.

For the Maine Farmer.

PORK vs. BEEF.

BY DIMON ROBERTS.

Editor Maine Farmer: I thought perhaps a business transaction of mine might be of interest to some of your many readers who are trying to make an honest dollar by farming. July 31st, 1891, I purchased a yoke of young, thrifty oxen, weighing 3295 lbs., for \$155, (every dollar of which I had taken from a small strawberry bed during the two previous weeks). I worked the oxen on the farm what I needed to, and in the woods in the winter. Nov. 23rd, 1892, I sold them for \$160, and they weighed 3837 lbs. Now, if their work paid for their keeping, (and it would not any more, for part of the time I grained them liberally.) I grew 572 lbs. of first quality beef for \$5, or on an investment of \$155 in beef, in 17 months I received \$5. So much for beef.

June 1st, 1892, I purchased a sow for \$8; last fall she raised 11 pigs, which I sold for \$27.50. Her feed has been sweet skimmed milk, all she could eat, until I began to fatten her. I fed her five bags of corn and meal, which cost \$5.75. Last week I dressed and sold her for 10½ cts. per lb. She weighed 370 lbs. To say nothing about milk eaten or dressing made, the transaction will stand as follows:

| | |
|---|---------|
| Cost of sow. | \$ 8 00 |
| grain. | 5 75 |
| Total. | \$13 75 |
| Received for pigs. | \$27 50 |
| Total. | \$13 75 |
| Net. | \$69 04 |
| On an investment of \$8 in pork, in eight months I received \$52.29 profit. So much for pork. | |

Lyman.

For the Maine Farmer.

WORMS IN HORSES.

BY J. L. HERSEY.

I find many of the horses owned by farmers are troubled with worms, and in consequence are poor. One farmer told me he has plenty of hay and grain, and that he did not work them but little. I told him they were full of worms, and I gave him my remedy. Take a horse or colt from oats or hay twelve hours, then give him half a bushel of scalded

country, State and national co-operation coming right along as fast as we can use it.

For the Maine Farmer.

Reported for the Maine Farmer.

PISCATAQUIS POMONA GRANGE.

Met with Central Grange, Foxcroft, Thursday, Jan. 19. Although the day was very cold, 150 patrons gathered from different parts of the county to pay their respects to the court of Pomona. We were cordially welcomed by Sister Oscar Grey of Central Grange. Rev. O. J. Hancock, chaplain of the Maine State Grange, was with us, and responded in behalf of Pomona in his usual interesting manner. His visit was unexpected, but nevertheless much appreciated by all, as he always has something good to say by way of encouragement, and an earnest exhortation to the living up to the principles of the order. The entertainment, by Central Grange, was very good, and was as follows: Select reading, Mrs. Oscar Grey; a short drama, entitled "Story Telling," declamation, Bro. I. W. Barker; select reading, Mary Thayer; song by Bro. I. W. Barker; after considerable applause, Bro. Barker responded with an amusing declamation; reading by Sister Emma Stanhope; song by Bro. C. A. Nichols. This closed the entertainment by Central Grange, and the question for discussion was taken up, Bro. C. A. Howard leading, followed by Rev. J. F. Norris. Bro. Hancock was called for, and occupied the remaining time.

The next meeting will be with Pleasant River Grange, Milo, the third Thursday in February, with the following programme: 1st, opening exercises; 2d, conferring degrees; 3d, address of welcome by Sister L. J. Hobbs, Pleasant River Grange; 4th, response by Sister Jason Hassell, Piscataquis Grange; 5th, business; 6th, suggestions for the good of the order, by V. A. Grey, Central Grange; 7th, refreshments; 8th, discussion of the question, "Is the agricultural school a better place to educate for practical farming than the farm of a practical farmer?" Leaders, Lyman Herick of Pleasant River Grange, and H. L. Leland of East Sangerville Grange. Mrs. B. N. Ayer, Sec'y.

For the Maine Farmer.

CANTON GRANGE.

BY C. E. LUDDEN.

Saturday, Jan. 14th, was a fine day, and Canton Grange turned out in good numbers to install their officers. The following were installed:

Master—W. W. Rose.

Overseer—J. H. French.

Lecturer—Mrs. Jennie Reynolds.

Steward—C. E. Ludden.

Ass't Steward—Chas. Walker.

Chaplain—John Manwell.

Treasurer—F. E. Adkins.

Secretary—Mrs. Sarah Rose.

Gate Keeper—Frank Dodge.

Ceres—Mrs. Clara Kilbree.

Pomona—Annie Campbell.

Flora—Ella Adkins.

Lady Ass't Steward—Helen Eastman.

We now have 110 members, own a hall, organ, chairs, desks, and the implements needed to torture the new candidates with, such as the goat, stovepipe, and pole. The officers and committees' reports were plain and to the point, and showed that they had faithfully performed their duty. The Grange meets at ten o'clock and has an all-day meeting, devoted to Grange work, and we usually find enough to do. Have a committee of those who get up entertainments for the benefit of the Grange. The dues of our members are well paid up. This, I think, is one of the reasons that so many members drop out—they let their dues get so far behind that they come to look like a large sum to them, so they drop out rather than pay up, while if they paid up regularly each quarter, it is only a small sum to each member. I have belonged to the Grange since 1875, and have paid many dollars into it, and hope to live to pay in many more. I consider the Grange the organization for the farmer. If they would take hold and work together for the good of their country and mankind there is no end to the good they might do. Every Grange should have a large sum to them, so they drop out rather than pay up, while if they paid up regularly each quarter, it is only a small sum to each member. I have belonged to the Grange since 1875, and have paid many dollars into it, and hope to live to pay in many more. I consider the Grange the organization for the farmer. If they would take hold and work together for the good of their country and mankind there is no end to the good they might do. Every Grange should have a large sum to them, so they drop out rather than pay up, while if they paid up regularly each quarter, it is only a small sum to each member. I have belonged to the Grange since 1875, and have paid many dollars into it, and hope to live to pay in many more. I consider the Grange the organization for the farmer. 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Maine Farmer.

CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS.

July 4—Races at the Augusta Park.
Aug. 16 and 17—Races at the Augusta Park.
Jan. 25 and 26—Annual Meeting of Maine Press Association, at Augusta.

FAIRS TO OCCUR.

Baldwin and Sebago Lake View Association—At East Sebago, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.
Buxton and Hollis Agricultural Society—At Buxton, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
Camden Farmers' Club—August 23d, 24th and 25th.
Durham Agricultural Society—At Durham, Sept. 26th and 27th.
Gray Park Association—At Gray, Aug. 29th, 30th and 31st.
Maine State Agricultural Society—At Lewiston, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
North Cumberland Agricultural Society—At Harrison, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.
Oswego Valley Fair Association—At Cornish, August 29th, 30th and 31st.
South Kennebec Agricultural Society—At South Windsor, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.
Sagadahoc Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Topsham, Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th.
Waldo County Agricultural Society—Sept. 26th and 27th.

[With the Secretary of other societies see to it that they have the dates of their exhibitions as soon as they are fixed upon.]

MAINE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Maine Press Association was begun in the Senate Chamber, at the State House, Wednesday evening, there being an unusually large number in attendance, representing the press in every portion of the State. Kendall M. Dunbar of the *Damariscotta Herald*, President, presided. Joseph Wood, Secretary, called the roll.

The Treasurer, Dr. W. B. Lapham, presented his annual report, which was as follows: Cash on hand at the last meeting, \$226.25; collected during the year in fees and dues, \$145.00; interest on deposit, \$7.81; total, \$445.45; paid out during the year, \$693.38; cash on hand, \$322.08. The report was accepted.

The following persons were admitted to membership: Oscar R. Wish and Fred L. Tower, Portland; Charles E. Waterman, *Ledger*, Mechanic Falls; J. M. S. Hunter, *Chronicle*, Farmington; G. M. Twitchell, *Maine Farmer*, Augusta; Mrs. Geo. W. Drisko, *Maclachlan Union*.

Reports of committees on advertising, job printing and necrology were presented and accepted. No member of the Association has died during the past year.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.: President—Kendall M. Dunbar of *Damariscotta*.

Vice Presidents—Mark P. Pendleton of Belfast, Clarence B. Burleigh of Augusta, Asher C. Hinds of Portland.

Secretary—Joseph Wood of Bar Harbor.

Treasurer—William B. Lapham of Augusta.

Corresponding Secretary—William J. Landers of Gardiner.

Executive Committee—Kendall M. Dunbar (ex-officio) of *Damariscotta*, Marshall N. Rich of Portland, George S. Rowell of Portland, Charles B. Haskell of Pittsford.

F. H. Dexter was chosen essayist for next year; alternate, George H. Gilman.

Poet, H. S. Webster, Gardiner; alternate, Chas. B. Haskell.

At the forenoon session, Thursday, considerable business was transacted.

In regard to the annual excursion for the present year, it was decided to visit the Columbian Exposition at Chicago some time in September or October, and Messrs. K. M. Dunbar, C. W. Robbins, and Albro E. Chase were appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

In the afternoon the announcement of the literary exercises was sufficient to fill the hall of the House of Representatives with an audience made up of many literary people.

The essay was delivered by Mr. Walter D. Stinson of Augusta.

Abstract of an "Essay With the Early Kennebec Papers."

After the consideration of the various subjects which had been considered before the association, the speaker decided that being unable to instruct the editors, so much better educated than himself, he sought an entirely new field and selected the subject of "The Early Papers of Kennebec Valley."

The paper was not intended as a perfect history of these papers, but rather as a subject that would at once amuse and instruct the present generation of editors, and to show just what constituted the news of nearly a century ago. He drew a vivid pen picture of the conditions of life in this valley one hundred years ago, when Hallowell, or Bombardier, comprised a territory of ninety square miles, and included the two rival settlements of the Hook and Fort Western, now Augusta. The conditions of the roads and towns, and the great hardships of journeying to such remote places as Boston, the system of trade, and the great value of books and newspapers at that time, were depicted, and a pleasant picture drawn of the family sitting round a single tallow candle, one reading a highly prized newspaper, and the others performing the household duties, while the boy of the house lay at full length on the hearth, reading by the light of the pine knot which flickered in the fire.

The contrast between the realism of modern literature and the affected language of that day, was lightly touched upon.

In those days the actual work of publishing was performed by the printer and his apprentice, who together set the type, prepared the forms, and with much labor got off the edition on the Ramage press. At that time editors were not written. The editor was, properly speaking, not in existence. The publisher merely selected from a mass of contemporaneous papers, books and contributions, such matter as he deemed of interest to his readers. There was no local news whatever, saving as it appeared in advertisements and death notices, which were written in the most pompous style of language. The first paper published in the Kennebec Valley appeared Aug. 4th, 1794. It was called the *Eastern Star*, and but one or two copies are now in existence. This was sold in July, 1796, to Wait & Baker who published the same paper under the name of the *Tocsin*, at Hallowell. Wait, the senior partner, ten years before had published the *Palmouth Gazette* in Portland, which was the first paper ever published in Maine.

The *Tocsin* ran uninterruptedly for one year. In the meantime, Peter Edes at Fort Western, published the *Kennebec Intelligencer*, which was a great help in establishing the superiority and advance of the Fort settlement over that of the Hook. This paper was published till 1815, when Mr. Edes moved to Bangor, moving his whole establishment with a team of six oxen, which was taken across the Kennebec River in part loads, for fear of breaking down the Kennebec bridge. These papers were followed by the *American Advocate* and many others, which have developed into the present press of this county.

These earlier papers were small folios, with pages 17 by 11, and with their many styles of type and queer printing, seem peculiar to us at the present day. When the supplies of papers would run short, the publisher being unable to obtain supplies this side of Boston, was obliged to print the paper on whatever kind could be found. The advertisements were peculiar. Most of the advertisers kept general country stores and devoted most of the space in the advertisement to the description of various liquors, which were kept, and which were advertised for sale by the hoghead, barrel and puncheon. There were also many advertisements concerning runaway apprentices, domestic difficulties in which the husband would post his wife for unseemly conduct, laying property waste and strip, etc., and many others which show, better than the news columns themselves, the marked difference in the life then and now.

By far the greater part of the paper at that time was devoted to foreign and congressional news, and the events of that day, as they appeared in the newspaper, are like transporting the reader of history into another world. Local news was of no value whatever, and what there was, outside of death notices, appears to have been transmitted by word of mouth. The news arrived by mail and expresses riding on horseback, so that as late as 1812, the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain was received in Augusta by a traveler on the stage, who had heard an express tell the same at Brunswick, before departing for Bath and Wiscasset to notify those seaport towns, the publisher having complained that he could not print the congressional news because the mail had not arrived during the last week. Under various Latin cognomens, the local contributors wrote long articles on the various vices and virtues of the people, and also on affairs political. It was the time when Jefferson was President, and he was bitterly hated here in New England, so that the political articles written by the adherents and opponents of his party were personal and acrimonious in the extreme, and were filled with adjectives and invectives, which at the present day would render the publisher liable to prosecution for every edition of his paper.

The speaker read a number of amusing death notices which appeared in these papers, and which show how generally morbid were the minds of the people of that day and generation. It seemed as if the publishers searched their exchanges to find harrowing examples of untimely and tragic death, and the specimens which were read were couched in the most stilted and pompous phrases, and with a depth of eulogy which would now appear exaggerated if written of our greatest and most popular statesmen. Once in a while there would appear a short story or sketch, which, though it may have seemed humorous at that time, in these days would hardly earn the paper a reputation for ill-timed and irrepressible levity. So opposed was the publisher to anything like local news, that only the fact that it contained a death could account for the admission of the item, which was set in the smallest sized type, and occupied two lines, announcing the death by drowning of a well known citizen, who attempted to cross a stream on a log; and yet, in the same number, set in the largest sized type, which occupied considerable space, the editor told of a saw belonging to Jacob Shellman, of Fredericktown, Maryland, having 25 pigs at one litter—which fairly illustrates the relative value of news as it then appeared.

There were then as now, many amateur writers, in fact among the better class of citizens it was considered necessary to appear literary, and almost every writer passed as a poet. In all these papers there was a corner in which appeared these poetical productions, and the lines were filled with fairies, and nymphs and swains, and hearts and darts, and love for *Laura*, or some other name, which was assumed to mask the individual to whom the lines were written.

The actual rivalry of the growing settlements led to an outbreak of jealousy which appeared in the newspapers and tradition of the great intellectual tilt between the publishers of the *Tocsin* and the *Intelligencer* concerning navigation at Bombardier and Fort Western, still retains its hold on the memory of all old newspaper men. The speaker read extracts from these newspaper debates, which, we regret, are too long for publication, and then closed his lecture as the poem which ends this paper, of the style of poetry which has been alluded to.

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I have endeavored to give you an idea of what constituted these early papers, to show you what was read for news, three generations ago, what was relied on then. You can without my aid mark the great contrast between the news of then and to-day, and the vast progress that has been made in its collection and dissemination; how different the character of the work, the news itself, and the newspaper methods of to-day. Crude as these papers seem to us in our present light, they were beloved and believed in as but few papers are to-day. Their coming was watched for day by day, longingly and lovingly. Great was the joy of the household when they came, still greater the disappointment when they failed. These little papers were the link which connected these isolated hamlets with the great world beyond, and which gave to our fathers that information of the moving world, a craving for which is instinctive in every Yankee breast.

Let me close this paper with one little glance at these early friends by reading to you the highly appropriate lines written by "Palmira," to the memory of the amiable Miss Betsey Wood, in the *Tocsin* of May 20th, 1796.

Th' Almighty spake, pale death appeared,
Shook his coil wings, and sought his prey—
When lo! from Heaven a voice he heard,
"Go, fetch the lovely nymph away."

Again the voice rehers'd the cry,
"Laura's too pure to dwell in dust—
Quick snatch her to her native sky—
To join th' assembly of the just."

Obedient then, the monarch drew
His fal' bow, with visage keen—
When lo! the harbed arrow flew
And sudden pierced the beautiful Queen.

The fair one groan'd but to expire,
In arms of mercy was forgiven—
Then mounted on the Seraph's fire,
She sweetly launched into Heaven.

The poem, which we publish, was delivered by Mr. E. H. Elwell of Portland:

He matted low between his teeth
As o'er the circling space
Of printed page that girl him round
He clasped in his embrace.

Again he tore his tawny hair,
This man of paste and pen—
(His scissors lost, his copy short,
While 'twixt his hands his den he heard,
And yet he must inhabit still,
Like others of his kind,
Newspaper chaotic, there
The world's events to find.

He had been struggling there for years
With journalistic life
(For what one sheet asseverates
Another sheet denies)
And his head bent the grinding task
Of lifting clasp from chain
Ignoring headline clamor o'er
All vice and crime and pain.

Resisting all the recklessness,
The news he wrote with care
That emphasize catastrophe
The god of gold to fear.

Clear was his thought and strong his will
To bring the news to light
And brighten up all evil ways
Of storm and stress and doubt.

And so he tore his tawny hair,
This man of paste and pen—
But how to end the world's travail,
Was still beyond his ken.

But soon his eyes began to close,
His weary head to sink,
To waking mind to gain repose,
His sleeping mind to think.

It was a wondrous dream that came,
And yet could scarce be called a dream.
The scene of his vision
But more, a consciousness, self-born,
That holding every sense in thrall
Sent him to the world of pain.
A vague idea of pending ill
And a sense of coming doom
The dreamer's clay seemed swept away,
And naught was left but his bare soul
And space, a boundless space.

But soon, this awful solitude,
This loneliness, and this despair,
Seemed as a lost and cherished friend,
Comparisons to that which he had made,
A swift and sudden advent made,
In manner inexpressible.
Thou hast been here, and thou hast seen,
But matter, vast and measureless,
Of infinite variety,
Was whirling, twirling everywhere
With fierce, relentless energy.
The world of our time, and our place,
But wild disorder reigned supreme.

We'll bless the name of Reilly!
That knows the weakness of our sex,
That printers' forms need filling,
That hunger waits on editors,
And that they're not very willing
To puff good taste, or taste good puff:
With pi or pie are skilled;
And whether news or stewers are found,
Are anxious to be filled.

So, be the angel from the skies,
Or a woman sweet and smiling,
These lean and hungry printer men
Haste to Augusta spire,
And gather at Grand Army Hall—
Some bold and others sly—
But all agreed with one accord
To praise Miss Mary Reilly.

THE PROPOSED SAVINGS BANK LAW.
The proposed new Savings Bank law is causing considerable discussion, and much interest is felt to ascertain exactly what its practical effect will be. The following table, which has been prepared with great care, shows just the amount which each bank has invested in Maine, and the amount invested in other States. It also shows what the tax on each bank would be under the new law, as compared with the tax for the year ending April 30, 1891. These figures show the precise bearing of the proposed law and will repay careful study:

| Investments in Maine. | Investments out of Maine. | Tax under proposed law. | Tax for year ending Apr. 30, 1891. |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Androscoggin County Savings Bank..... | \$881,907 06 | \$7,432 45 | \$7,742 54 |
| Auburn Savings Bank..... | 795,750 37 | 6,788 28 | 7,069 24 |
| Augusta Savings Bank..... | 1,466,842 81 | 12,417 31 | 12,710 26 |
| Bangor Savings Bank..... | 1,406,068 65 | 11,901 07 | 12,330 98 |
| Bath Savings Institution..... | 1,630,083 44 | 13,650 70 | 14,032 32 |
| Belfast Savings Bank..... | 709,102 79 | 5,994 23 | 6,232 35 |
| Bethel Savings Bank..... | 1,630,083 44 | 13,650 70 | 14,032 32 |
| Biddeford Savings Bank..... | 777,648 57 | 6,581 41 | 6,850 24 |
| Brewer Savings Bank..... | 86,381 70 | 725 26 | 753 06 |
| Bridgton Savings Bank..... | 248,144 13 | 2,064 20 | 2,149 70 |
| Brunswick Savings Institution..... | 282,760 71 | 2,358 08 | 2,443 58 |
| Buxton & Hollis Savings Bank..... | 169,941 75 | 1,416 14 | 1,472 43 |
| Calais Savings Bank..... | 416,328 26 | 3,469 39 | 3,602 62 |
| Camden Savings Bank..... | 143,405 61 | 1,195 08 | 1,241 00 |
| Canby Savings Bank..... | 155,522 61 | 1,296 18 | 1,342 45 |
| Dexter Savings Bank..... | 356,175 03 | 2,968 12 | 3,062 29 |
| Eastport Savings Bank..... | 211,337 57 | 1,761 11 | 1,828 80 |
| Fairfield Savings Bank..... | 218,782 08 | 1,823 14 | 1,890 98 |
| Franklin County Savings Bank..... | 393,967 91 | 3,283 94 | 3,407 96 |
| Gardiner Savings Institution..... | 642,159 95 | 5,351 33 | 5,552 37 |
| Gorham Savings Bank..... | 222,229 45 | 1,851 91 | 1,929 43 |
| Hallowell Savings Institution..... | 285,110 07 | 2,376 27 | 2,461 77 |
| Hancock County Savings Bank..... | 30,591 11 | 2,499 22 | 2,584 46 |
| Houlton Savings Bank..... | 251,479 60 | 2,095 66 | 2,171 61 |
| Kennebec Savings Bank..... | 500,710 26 | 4,172 58 | 4,306 42 |
| Kennebunk Savings Bank..... | 201,891 37 | 1,682 33 | 1,749 73 |
| Lalob Savings Bank..... | 8,349 09 | 67 05 | 67 05 |
| Marchessault Savings Bank..... | 252,667 65 | 2,099 04 | 2,174 42 |
| Maine Savings Bank..... | 1,980,002 54 | 16,500 44 | 16,944 75 |
| Mechanic Savings Bank..... | 873,101 35 | 7,275 10 | 7,569 32 |
| Newry Savings Bank..... | 169,369 39 | 1,395 16 | 1,452 35 |
| Orono Savings Bank..... | 32,516 54 | 2,684 30 | 2,771 23 |
| Penobscot Savings Bank..... | 851,122 29 | 6,994 42 | 7,257 59 |
| Portland Savings Bank..... | 731,874 18 | 6,072 26 | 6,307 59 |
| Rockland Savings Bank..... | 528,944 23 | 4,394 74 | 4,584 92 |
| Saco Savings Bank..... | 169,369 39 | 1,395 16 | 1,452 35 |
| Saco & Biddeford Savings Bank..... | 271,824 97 | 2,255 78 | 2,341 25 |
| Seaside Savings Bank..... | 62,281 85 | 519 00 | 539 00 |
| South Kennebec Savings Bank..... | 67,123 61 | 559 34 | 584 05 |
| South Paris Savings Bank..... | 92,138 18 | 767 81 | 799 33 |
| South Westport Savings Bank..... | 417,523 71 | 3,481 98 | 3,615 90 |
| Thomaston Savings Bank..... | 124,354 65 | 1,035 01 | 1,081 42 |
| Topsham and Brunswick 25c. Savings Bank..... | 120,781 28 | 1,016 84 | 1,063 27 |
| Tremont Savings Bank..... | 21,351 82 | 175 27 | 183 59 |
| Yorkville Savings Bank..... | 552,096 50 | 4,603 82 | 4,752 27 |
| York County Savings Bank..... | 107,214 32 | 885 10 | 921 50 |
| Yorkville Savings Bank..... | 551,753 56 | 4,600 66 | 4,749 11 |
| Boothbay Savings Bank..... | 137,457 62 | 1,115 19 | 1,161 67 |
| | | \$386,410 64 | \$344,276 69 |

According to the bank examiner's report of 1891, the last which has ever been published, the aggregate surplus above all liabilities of the six largest savings banks of Maine amounted to \$3,609,908.81, or an amount larger than the combined deposits of the twenty savings banks, as follows: Norway Savings Bank, Buxton & Hollis Savings Bank, Calais, Oakland, Fairfield, Ellsworth, Houlton, Seaside, South Berwick, Thomaston, Topsham and Brunswick, Wiscasset, Bethel, Boothbay, Brewer, Camden, Phillips, Orono, Lubec and Tremont.

The present law under which savings banks are taxed provides: "That the Treasurer of the savings bank shall pay to the Treasurer of the State a tax on account of its deposits of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent. on the amount of its deposits." The friends of the proposed law claim that under present conditions, the few banks that have been building up a large surplus of undivided profits and reserve have not paid their equitable proportion of the State tax, and that had this surplus held by them been added to the deposits of the twenty smaller banks mentioned above, the State would have received an additional revenue of \$27,000 per annum under the present law.

In other words they maintain that the smaller banks that have little or no surplus have paid a larger proportion of tax to the State than the rich banks which could have afforded to pay the tax much better.

The new law provides that the tax shall be based upon the average amount of "deposits and accumulations," which will carry with it the surplus. Its friends claim that it will result in a just equalization of the tax among both the large and the small banks.

It will be seen, from the above table, that under this new law the revenue from savings banks into the State treasury will be increased a little above \$42,000 per annum from what it was in 1891.—*Kennebec Journal*.

Communications.
Reported for the Maine Farmer.
THE DAIRY COW.
BY G. W. PIERCE.

Manager of Asylum Farm, at Brattleboro, Vt., delivered at Vermont Dairymen's Meeting, at Montpelier, Jan. 12, 1893.

The dairymen of this country, to-day, has assumed a position of importance second to that of no producing interest in either the Old or New World. The home consumption of milk, butter and cheese, together with the amount exported, is sufficient to give a controlling influence to the finances of the nation. These facts alone have stimulated the farmer and dairymen to breed a better class of cows; yet dairymen in the United States, to-day, is in its infancy. It is estimated that there are in the United States at the present time, 15,000,000 cows, whose average yield of milk is 450 gallons per year, which gives a total product of 6,750,000,000 of gallons. This, if sold at twelve cents per gallon, makes a return to the farmers of the United States \$810,000,000; but about one-half is made into butter.

After all this immense product of milk and butter, the demand exceeds the supply. Figures show us that the average dairy cow of Vermont is only producing four thousand pounds of milk, and making one hundred and forty pounds of butter. Still, Vermont leads the world in the amount of production per cow, and in quality.

Farmers and dairymen, do you know that you have cows in your herd that don't pay their keeping? Such cows make the average product of the dairy small, and consequently the income of the farmer much less. In other words, they are an expensive luxury. The first

balanced udder, well developed milk vein, delicately formed head and horns, and above all, select for a cow an animal with a large development of the digestive organs. You cannot expect great returns from the cow that cannot assimilate a large amount of food. Many of the noted cows of this country have shared a good indication of a large milker.

Many farmers in buying, think if a cow carries a good udder, that is all the necessary qualifications needed. It is one of many. The question is often asked, "Which is the most profitable, grades or thoroughbreds?" My advice to the young farmer or dairymen, who is about starting a herd of dairy cows, is to buy thoroughbreds every time. It is a mistaken idea among farmers that the cross between two distinct breeds make a better animal than a thoroughbred. My experience has been that you will produce an animal that will prove very unsatisfactory. You will breed animals of all colors and sizes. Some will be milkers, while others will have a tendency to beef, without the milking qualities developed.

You will find some poor animal in every thoroughbred herd, but when care has been exercised in breeding, the number is small compared to that of grades. Thoroughbreds are in the reach of every farmer. The day of fancy prices is passed. Breed the best thoroughbred you can obtain. Don't breed scrubs. Every herd has a few, and it is better for the buyer to pay a large price for a good animal than to accept a poor one as a present. Too little attention is paid to the rearing of the dairy cow. It has been quite a common idea among farmers that the heifers need no special care or attention until they are old enough to be milked, and the result is that many of these heifers are never fully developed, and are classed as scrubs. The heifer calf should receive as much care and attention as the matured cow. There should never be a time during the animal's life that it should receive anything but the best of care. Many farmers feed poorly while the cow goes dry, and wonder why she don't give larger returns after calving. A cow reduced to starvation must first of all supply the wants of her system, and get back into condition before she will give milk in abundance or richness.

No branch of farming is more important than the care and feed of the dairy cow, and yet none is more sadly neglected. The direct influence of what the cow eats and drinks upon the milk she produces cannot be too strongly impressed upon the mind of the farmer. It is not always the amount of food given the cow that gives the best results; but the kind and quality, as well as the manner in which it is fed. There can be no stated quantity of feed that will apply to the whole herd. Every farmer or dairymen should study the capacity of feed of each individual cow in his herd, and then feed accordingly. Where the whole herd receives the same amount of feed, some may not receive the full amount of feed they are capable of assimilating, while others are fed beyond their milk and butter capacity, and the result is a loss to the owner. Never allow the cows to run down or get out of condition. Good feed is as necessary when the cow is with calf, and is not giving milk, but it should be of an entirely different nature. Don't overfeed. Never feed an animal more than they will eat up clean. In no department of dairy farming is intelligence and judgment more requisite than in the feeding of the dairy cow.

The stabling of the cows demands our special attention. I am both surprised and pained to hear prominent dairymen of this country advocating the close stab-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

ling or forcing system of the dairy cow. I enter a protest to

TERMS.
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.50 IF NOT PAID
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF
SUBSCRIPTION.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-
tions, and seventy-two cents for each subse-
quent insertion.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICES.
MR. C. S. AYER is now calling upon our sub-
scribers in Lincoln county.
MR. J. W. KELLOGG is now calling upon our
subscribers in Anson county.

At the last monthly meeting, the Maine
Central Directors ordered six new en-
gines for the road.

Bro. Moore, of the North Anson Advo-
cate, will soon complete his 37th year of
service on that paper.

A subscriber wishes to know if any
Dorset sheep are for sale in this State.
Will our advertisers respond?

Governor Cleaves has re-appointed
Samuel W. Matthews, Commissioner of
Industrial Labor Statistics.

High officials in France have come to
the conclusion that the Panama canal
is impracticable. About 280,000,000
dollars have been sunk in it. More
than that sum would be required to fin-
ish it, and it could not be completed un-
der fifteen years.

Mr. E. P. Curtis of Worcester, man-
ager of the noted Buckeye Mower,
writes: "We compliment you for the
new dress of the Farmer. We feel a per-
sonal interest in the paper, and are
always glad to note all changes or im-
provements in it."

The essay by Mr. Walter D. Stinson,
and the poem by Mr. E. H. Elwell, de-
livered at the meeting of the Maine Press
Association, were among the best literary
efforts presented since the Association
had an organization. This was the
verdict of all the members, old and
young.

Immediately on the receipt of the news
of Mr. Blaine's death, Hon. Grover
Cleveland wired Mr. Blaine in these
words: "His brilliant statesmanship
will always be an inspiration to the
nation he served so long and well; per-
mit me to extend my sympathy on the
death of your distinguished husband."

We have often alluded to the excellent
qualities of the DeLaval "Baby" Cream
Separators. In the great advances con-
stantly being made in the dairy business,
the possession of one of these machines
seems to be essential. Its purpose is the
expeditious and complete separation of
cream from milk in the most practical
manner possible; and it seems to accom-
plish the object.

It is proposed to make a change in the
course of study at the Massachusetts
State Agricultural College. The plan
submitted to the Governor for his ap-
proval arranges for more of strictly agri-
cultural instruction, and the practical
application of science to operations in
the field. It is hoped by these changes
to make this more than ever a useful
preparatory school for farmers.

Arrangements are being made by the
Chicago Blaine Club for the holding of a
national Blaine memorial mass meeting
in that city. Invitations were sent Mon-
day to all the Blaine clubs in the coun-
try asking them to send representatives to
a preliminary meeting to be held there
next Saturday for the purpose of forming
a general committee to arrange for the
memorial meeting.

In our notes on the work in Massachu-
setts, in our last issue, we made a few
errors, which we hasten to correct be-
cause of its importance. Instead of \$40,
000 having been expended yearly in the
destruction of the Gypsy moth, it should
have read \$75,000, and instead of an ap-
proximate of \$75,000, asked for, read \$102,
000. These changes only speak the loud-
er for the energy, enterprise and appre-
ciation of the citizens of Massachusetts,
in exterminating destructive pests, push-
ing investigations, and standing loyally
by the agriculturists of the State.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has
issued invitations to all the employes of
his department to come to his reception
next Friday. The list includes the clerks
and messengers who sit at the doors of the higher
officials, and who run errands, and, in fact,
every one without regard to sex or color
or previous condition of servitude. So
called "society" in Washington appears
to be shocked, but Mr. Wanamaker will
have his reception on the plan he has
adopted. Good on his head.

In the struggle for equalization of tax-
ation—a struggle which should never
cease until justice is secured—there are
some things not to be overlooked. One
is that the best way to reduce taxes is to
increase the crops. In the effort to bring
down the average assessed somewhere
near to an honest basis, there should be
no giving way in the struggle to lift the
limit of production per acre and per
head. Another thing to be remembered
is that it costs no more per pound to
transport 30 cent butter than 13. No
more per pound to send choice, white
faced steers than poor grades. There
are many problems before the agricul-
turalist demanding solution, and they call
for skill, patience, perseverance and
hearty cooperation. "While the Solons
of the legislatures are getting ready to
make the world a paradise by legislation,
is a good time for the farmer to study
out a plan for reducing the cost of pro-
duction per bushel, and increasing pro-
duction per acre of his own farm. A
plan that might exactly fit Mr. Jones'
farm would be very likely to be a misfit
at his neighbor Smith's. Soils, condi-
tions and adaptation to crops differ, and
differ widely. It is a wise farmer who
knows his own farm, and can plan to
make the most of its good points."

DEATH OF MR. BLAINE.
James G. Blaine is dead. That was
the sad intelligence that was flashed
over the country, Friday forenoon, a
little past eleven o'clock, that sent the
church bells tolling, and that plunged
the entire nation in mourning. The
lingering illness of the distinguished in-
valid, the days and nights of gradual
wasting, had somewhat prepared the
minds of the people for the sad event,
but when the final blow came it did not
seem to be relieved of any of its poi-
gnancy.

Mr. Blaine passed silently and pain-
lessly away just as the clock struck 11,
Friday morning. He was conscious, and
recognized his wife and others who had
been waiting about his bed since 10
o'clock for the final moment, but he was
too exhausted to speak. He understood
perfectly that he was dying, and with
his eyes showed his appreciation of the
loving words of farewell uttered by his
loved ones.

Mrs. Blaine said to him shortly before
he died: "You remember Walker and
Emmons and Alice? You know where
they have gone and where you are go-
ing?" The dying man, with a great
effort, slowly raised the forefinger of his
right hand until it pointed to heaven,
while his dull eye flashed out an old-
time look of bright intelligence.

This was his last conscious act. At
last the marvellous vitality which had
held death off since Sunday, the 18th
of December, sustained only by liquid food
and occasional stimulants, failed, and the
end came.

Mr. Blaine on his death bed was sur-
rounded, as he had been almost neces-
sarily for weeks, by those who were
nearest and dearest to him. In fact, it
was only his own family and those very
closely associated with them, that have
been permitted to see or even hear from
him during the last few days of his life.

Mr. Blaine died, as he had lived, in
the Protestant faith. The reports that
he had embraced Roman Catholicism,
were sheer fabrications. The President,
heads of Departments and other govern-
ment officials, called at Mr. Blaine's
house to express their sympathy, and
floods of telegrams of condolence came
in from every portion of the country.

James Gillespie Blaine was born at
Indian Hill Farm, Washington county,
Pa., January 31st, 1830; and had lived
until Tuesday of this week would have
been sixty-three years of age.

His ancestors were among the original
settlers of the town of Carlisle, situated
in the great limestone valley of the Key-
stone State, and were noted for loyalty
and patriotism. The town was first
settled some one hundred and fifty years
ago by Scotch and Scotch-Irish Presby-
terians, and of that religious faith was
Mr. Blaine's colonial ancestors. The
old stone Presbyterian church, whose
hallowed walls over a century ago were
first dedicated to religious worship, still
stands, a spared and revered monument
to the ravages of time. The house in
which Mr. Blaine's grandfather resided,
and in which his father was born, is still
standing. His grandfather was Col.
Ephraim Blaine, an officer in the Revolu-
tionary War, and who served with dis-
tinction until the war terminated.

When twelve years of age Mr. Blaine
entered the preparatory department of
Washington College, from which institu-
tion he was graduated in 1847, being at
that time not quite eighteen years of age.
He took the highest rank in his class, a
photograph of whose surviving members
being one of the cherished adornments
of his library walls. During his entire
collegiate course he never missed a single
recitation, and what is equally note-
worthy, we have been told that during
that same period he never failed attend-
ing church on a single Sabbath. After
graduation he went to Kentucky, where
he became Professor of Mathematics in
Drennon College, a position he held for
a considerable length of time. While
a teacher in mathematics in the Mil-
itary Academy at Blue Licks, Ky., he
married Miss Harriet Stanwood, daugh-
ter of Jacob Stanwood of Augusta.

Mr. Blaine came to Augusta in 1854,
attracted here by a visit to the paternal
home of his wife, and here he took up
his residence. In connection with
Joseph Baker, a well known lawyer of
this city, he purchased the *Kennebec*
Journal, which had long been the organ
of the whig party, and which had now
expressed the cause of the rising young
republican party.

Mr. Blaine was personally known to
nearly every man in Augusta before he
had been in the editorial chair a month.
The crisp editorials would be the subject
of talk on the streets, in the shops, the
drawing rooms and schools. His editorials
were always brief, pointed, and, as
some found, quite personal. He never
waited until the metropolitan press put
forth its utterances, but always had an
opinion of his own, and it came warm
and palpitating from the machinery of
his active brain. He soon developed
from the untied and unknown stranger
into the strong writer and able thinker,
making progress in his work day by
day.

Living in the old Stanwood mansion,
still standing on Green street, there was
no particular room assigned as a study,
as he lived in a very humble way, but
the dining room was his editorial room.
The meal over, and the cloth removed,
Mr. Blaine would bring out his huge
sheets of paper, and begin his work,
after pacing the floor while revolving the
editorials in his mind. His handwriting
was bold and pronounced. He never re-
wrote, but his changes and interlineations
on the proof sheets were "just dreadful."
Very little of his editorial work was
done at the *Journal* office. While there
his little room would be crowded with
admirers and friends and political associates
with whom he would chat; pass up
stairs and speak helpful, cheering words
to the compositors at the case, and per-
sonally supervise the "make-up" of the
editorial page.

Mr. Blaine's first political position of
national importance was when he was
elected a delegate from the Third Con-
gressional District to the first Republi-
can National Convention, held in May,
1856, which nominated John C. Fremont
candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Blaine
was then 26 years old. From

that moment, and from the date of that
convention, he took rank among the fore-
most speakers of the country; and never
did the great party, of which he was so
many years leader and foremost cham-
pion, produce a more popular and effec-
tive speaker, and one who was more in
demand. "Give us Blaine of Maine,"
was the frequent and importunate de-
mand that came to the headquarters of
the national committee.

In the fall of 1858 he was elected to
the lower House of the Maine legisla-
ture. Four times in succession he was
elected to the legislature, and at the be-
ginning of his third term he was elected
Speaker, and reflected the following
year. Those were eventful years in the
history of Maine and the nation, and Mr.
Blaine had ample opportunity to show
his ability and brilliancy. He was from
the start a leader—he was a natural
leader—and that position he has steadily
maintained. It was not the province of
James G. Blaine to follow. He led the
way for others to follow. He never was
an imitator. He was an originator.

In the legislative session of 1862, when
the nation was in the midst of the civil
war, Mr. Blaine was Speaker of the
House. But it was on that memorable
day, when he left the Speaker's chair,
and came down to the floor, and ad-
dressed the committee of the whole, that
he made a speech which will never be
forgotten, and which went a long way
in securing his election to Congress the
same year. Our older readers will re-
member the speech as having been made
in reply to that of Mr. Gould of Thom-
aston.

In January, 1855, Mr. Baker retired
from the *Kennebec Journal*, and Mr.
Blaine formed a partnership with Hon.
John L. Stevens, now minister to the
Hawaiian Islands. A pleasant partner-
ship continued until the fall of 1857,
when Mr. Blaine disposed of his interest
to the late John S. Sayward, and then
became editor of the *Portland Daily Ad-
vertiser*, a position which he held for
some two years, during which time he
continued his residence at Augusta. In
the campaign of 1860 he temporarily
filled the editorial chair of the *Kennebec*
Journal, on account of the illness of its
editor. This closed his editorial career,
which covered a period of nearly six
years.

Mr. Blaine's ability in public life was
so strikingly shown that the republicans
of this district, with one accord, and
with a spontaneity never before seen,
determined to elevate him to a higher post
of honor. Accordingly, in 1862, he was
nominated by them for Representative
to the 38th Congress from the Kennebec
district. In his speech of acceptance,
Mr. Blaine expressed his determination
to stand heartily and unreservedly by
the administration of Abraham Lincoln.

He declared that he should be the un-
swerving adherent of the policy and
measures which the President in his wis-
dom might adopt. He said: "Perish
all things else; the national life must be
saved."

Mr. Blaine's patriotic and noble utter-
ances met with a hearty response from
every loyal heart, and he was elected
over his democratic competitor by the
largest majority ever before given in this
district. Mr. Blaine was returned to
every successive Congress for fourteen
years, and for three successive terms
served as presiding officer of the popular
branch. During the six years that he
held the position of Speaker, he was not
absent from his post a single day.

During his Congressional career, some
of the most important questions were
settled, and Mr. Blaine always had a
hand in their settlement. In 1870 he
was elected to the United States Senate,
resigning his seat in 1881 to enter the
Cabinet of President Garfield as Sec-
retary of State. His candidacy be-
fore the Republican National Convention
of 1876 for the Presidency, his defeat due
to the mistrust in regard to his health on
account of the stroke received by him
on June 11th of that year, are now facts
of history. The contest in 1880, at
Chicago, in which General Garfield ob-
tained the nomination on the thirty-sixth
ballot, lasting through six days, is historic.
Mr. Blaine was tendered by President
Garfield the office of Secretary of State
which he held until the assassination of
President Garfield when he resigned, not
however, having made important move-
ments, first to secure and preserve peace
throughout the continent, and second, to
cultivate close commercial relations and
increase our trade with the countries of
North and South America.

When Mr. Blaine entered the State De-
partment, war was raging between the
governments and people of Chili and
Peru, and in its progress and the corre-
spondence with other countries growing
out of it, he asserted and maintained the
paramount claims of this country regard-
ing the neutrality of the Panama canal
and the connection of this country with
the Colombian republic.

The death of President Garfield,
through the shot of an assassin and the
assumption of the Presidency by Vice
President Arthur, was the occasion of
Mr. Blaine's resignation and retirement
from the cabinet.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Blaine from
the Cabinet in December, 1881, he was
for the first time in twenty-three years,
out of public station. He soon entered
upon the composition of an elaborate
historical work entitled "Twenty Years
of Congress," which had the largest sale
of any historical book ever published in
this country. A volume embracing his
leading speeches also met with a large
sale.

Mr. Blaine was nominated for Presi-
dent in the National Convention of 1884.
He was defeated by the loss of New York
State by a plurality of only 1047. In
1888, although absent in Europe and
writing letters declining the nomination,
he was strongly urged by his friends for
the Presidency, and nothing but his per-
sistent and unqualified refusal prevented
his nomination.

The reputation as a diplomat acquired
by Mr. Blaine, as Secretary of State un-
der President Garfield, was immeasur-
ably outstripped in his occupancy of the
same position in the Cabinet of President
Harrison, during which time some of the
most important international questions

in the history of the country were under
discussion, including the Behring Sea
seal fishery controversy and the difficulty
with Chili and with Italy. The results
of the controversies in these cases,
always in favor of the American position,
are too fresh in the memory of our read-
ers to require reiteration. To this must
be added the great project of reciprocal
trade with the South American countries,
which had long been a subject of pro-
found study on the part of Mr. Blaine,
and which was so successfully inaugu-
rated during his occupancy of the State
Department.

There was a strong demand for Mr.
Blaine's candidacy in the early part of
1892, and his nomination was only pre-
vented by Mr. Blaine himself in the let-
ter to Mr. Clarkson, of the Republican
National Committee. In June Mr.
Blaine resigned his seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Blaine leaves a widow and three
children, Mr. James G. Blaine, Jr., Mr.
Walter Damosch and Miss Hattie
Blaine. The waves and the billows of
bereavement have swept over this de-
voted family. The death of his beloved
daughter Alice, wife of Col. Coppinger,
his son Walker, Assistant Secretary of
State, and lastly his son Emmons, one
sorrow following in such quick suc-
cession upon the other, as to call forth the
profound sympathy of the entire nation.

Thus we have given a running sketch
of, and a hasty glance at, the life and
character of the noble man whose elo-
quent voice has been hushed in death.
His place in history is secure. The im-
partial historian will assign him the place
of the most popular and brilliant
political leader of the times, and as a
statesman will place him in the front
rank of those whose sympathies have
been with the people and of the people.

In magnetic eloquence he was the
equal of Henry Clay, and often has been
likened to that eminent statesman in
many leading characteristics. Like
Clay and Webster, by some unknown
destiny, Mr. Blaine, the recipient of
hundreds of great honors, was disap-
pointed in his ambition for the Presi-
dency. But it needed not the Presidency
to confer upon James G. Blaine addi-
tional honor. In the hearts of the
American people he had reached the
very summit of fame. The people of the
entire country were his warm admirers,
and they are his sincere mourners.

From this, the city of his love, where
all the tender ties of home and family
were formed, where his friendship was
so strong and his citizenship so much
prized, out to every portion of this fair
nation, the chords of grief vibrate be-
cause he has gone out from us, never
more to return. We cannot recall the
name of a public man who had such an
enthusiastic, devoted following. Along
with his great talent and commanding
abilities, he was imbued with the noblest
and most generous impulses. Great as
a political leader, great in the affairs of
State, he was greatest as a man. Stand-
ing before one of the most distinguished
assemblies in the country, he pronounced
a tender eulogy in memory of his friend,
the beloved Garfield. The words are
now recalled with tender interest, and
the spirit of the closing utterances may
well be applied to Mr. Blaine himself:

"As the end drew near, his craving for
the sea returned. The stately mansion
of power had been to him the wearisome
hospital of pain, and he begged to be
taken from his prison walls, from his op-
pressive, stifling air, from its hopelessness
and its hopelessness. Gently, silently,
the love of a great people bore the
pale sufferer to the longed for healing of
the sea, to live or to die as God should
will, within sight of its heaving billows,
within sound of its manifold voices. In
1871, when, fevered face tenderly lifted
to the cooling breeze, he looked out wis-
tfully upon the sea's changing wonders;
on its far sails whitening in the morning
light; on its restless waves rolling shore-
ward, to break and die beneath the noon-
day sun; on the red clouds of evening
arching low to the horizon; on the serene
and shining pathway of the stars. Let
us think that his dying eyes read a mys-
tic meaning which only the rapt and
parting soul may know. Let us believe
that in the silence of the receding world
he heard the great waves breaking on a
farther shore, and felt already upon his
brow the breath of the eternal morning."

**Proclamations by the President and Gov-
ernor.**
WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1893.
It is my painful duty to announce to the
people of the United States the death of
James Gillespie Blaine, which occurred in
the city of Washington, on Friday, Feb-
ruary 2, 1893, at 11 o'clock, after a brief
illness. This eminent citizen has occupied a
conspicuous and influential position in the
national history of his country. He was
elected to the United States Senate in 1870,
and served for three successive terms.
He was elected Speaker of the House of
Representatives, and was three times
chosen its Speaker. In 1876 he was elected
to the United States Senate, and in 1881
he was elected to the position of Secretary
of State, which he held until the assassina-
tion of President Garfield, when he re-
signed, not, however, having made impor-
tant movements, first to secure and preserve
peace throughout the continent, and second,
to cultivate close commercial relations and
increase our trade with the countries of
North and South America.

When Mr. Blaine entered the State De-
partment, war was raging between the
governments and people of Chili and
Peru, and in its progress and the corre-
spondence with other countries growing
out of it, he asserted and maintained the
paramount claims of this country regard-
ing the neutrality of the Panama canal
and the connection of this country with
the Colombian republic.

The death of President Garfield,
through the shot of an assassin and the
assumption of the Presidency by Vice
President Arthur, was the occasion of
Mr. Blaine's resignation and retirement
from the cabinet.

Upon the retirement of Mr. Blaine from
the Cabinet in December, 1881, he was
for the first time in twenty-three years,
out of public station. He soon entered
upon the composition of an elaborate
historical work entitled "Twenty Years
of Congress," which had the largest sale
of any historical book ever published in
this country. A volume embracing his
leading speeches also met with a large
sale.

Mr. Blaine was nominated for Presi-
dent in the National Convention of 1884.
He was defeated by the loss of New York
State by a plurality of only 1047. In
1888, although absent in Europe and
writing letters declining the nomination,
he was strongly urged by his friends for
the Presidency, and nothing but his per-
sistent and unqualified refusal prevented
his nomination.

The reputation as a diplomat acquired
by Mr. Blaine, as Secretary of State un-
der President Garfield, was immeasur-
ably outstripped in his occupancy of the
same position in the Cabinet of President
Harrison, during which time some of the
most important international questions

in the history of the country were under
discussion, including the Behring Sea
seal fishery controversy and the difficulty
with Chili and with Italy. The results
of the controversies in these cases,
always in favor of the American position,
are too fresh in the memory of our read-
ers to require reiteration. To this must
be added the great project of reciprocal
trade with the South American countries,
which had long been a subject of pro-
found study on the part of Mr. Blaine,
and which was so successfully inaugu-
rated during his occupancy of the State
Department.

There was a strong demand for Mr.
Blaine's candidacy in the early part of
1892, and his nomination was only pre-
vented by Mr. Blaine himself in the let-
ter to Mr. Clarkson, of the Republican
National Committee. In June Mr.
Blaine resigned his seat in the Cabinet.

Mr. Blaine leaves a widow and three
children, Mr. James G. Blaine, Jr., Mr.
Walter Damosch and Miss Hattie
Blaine. The waves and the billows of
bereavement have swept over this de-
voted family. The death of his beloved
daughter Alice, wife of Col. Coppinger,
his son Walker, Assistant Secretary of
State, and lastly his son Emmons, one
sorrow following in such quick suc-
cession upon the other, as to call forth the
profound sympathy of the entire nation.

Thus we have given a running sketch
of, and a hasty glance at, the life and
character of the noble man whose elo-
quent voice has been hushed in death.
His place in history is secure. The im-
partial historian will assign him the place
of the most popular and brilliant
political leader of the times, and as a
statesman will place him in the front
rank of those whose sympathies have
been with the people and of the people.

In magnetic eloquence he was the
equal of Henry Clay, and often has been
likened to that eminent statesman in
many leading characteristics. Like
Clay and Webster, by some unknown
destiny, Mr. Blaine, the recipient of
hundreds of great honors, was disap-
pointed in his ambition for the Presi-
dency. But it needed not the Presidency
to confer upon James G. Blaine addi-
tional honor. In the hearts of the
American people he had reached the
very summit of fame. The people of the
entire country were his warm admirers,
and they are his sincere mourners.

most impressive of public demonstra-
tions in honor of the dead. The most
eminent men in the nation stood around
his bier. All business in the Nation's
Capital was suspended on Monday, dur-
ing the period when the funeral services
were in progress. The presence of the
President and Cabinet and supreme
judges and high officials of Congress and
of the diplomatic corps was not more
significant than the homage of the wait-
ing crowds, who, in respectful silence
lined the streets through which the fun-
eral cortege passed. The parlor on the
second floor where the body lay in its
cedar casket, was fairly embowered with
floral tributes. The casket itself rested
on a huge bed of roses, violets, palm
leaves and ferns.

The first part of the funeral services
were held at the house. The President
and other distinguished gentlemen were
present. The Maine delegation of four-
teen in number, headed by Gov. Cleaves,
not all of those who had requested or
who received invitations to the house could
obtain admission to the mansion and
many remained in the long line of car-
riages which filled the adjacent streets.

The immediate mourners grouped around
the casket were the widow, her married
daughter, Mrs. Damosch, Miss Hattie
Blaine, James G. Blaine, Jr., Mrs. Em-
mons Blaine, Miss Abigail Dodge, (Gall
Hamilton), R. G. Blaine, a brother of the
deceased, and his wife and daughter,
Hampton Denman, of Missouri, a
cousin of Mr. Blaine, Frank, Henry,
Horace and Augustus Stanwood and
Walter D. Stinson and W. H. Hatch, all
nephews of the deceased ex-Secretary.

A consoling service of several thousand people
occupied Lafayette Square facing the
Blaine residence, and the doors and win-
dows of the adjoining houses were
thronged with spectators.

As the mourners entered, Mr. Walter
Damosch touched the keys of the piano
to a slow dirge, and the scene was an
impressive one. Dr. Hamlin returned
thanks to God that by His power this life
was ended only that the life of im-
mortality might be begun. He beseeched
the Almighty to comfort the hearts of the
members of the stricken household be-
cause the one that had gone out of this
life had gone to immortality.

"Let the consolation that comes from
above fall tenderly and sweetly upon
them, and let the words of comfort
which as Thou alone canst teach. This we
ask in the name of our Savior. Amen."

This completed the brief and impres-
sive service, and the casket was closed
and borne to the hearse. Sol-
diers and sailors, and the family and
mourning guests left the house which
has been so recently invaded by the
angel of death, and the sad procession
wended its way slowly to the church.

On account of her great grief, Mrs. Blaine
was unable to attend the services at the
church.

Outside of the house the street was
thronged with spectators who reverently
removed their hats as the pall bearers
passed. The funeral cortege, with the
hearse, and while the attendants tempo-
rarily buried it under a mass of flowers
as could be placed there.

The procession was formed, and
marched to the church of the Covenant,
the foremost desire of our hearts, that here
where the illustrious work of his life was
begun, he should be laid to rest. The
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ing, and passed resolutions in honor of
the memory of Mr. Blaine. On Saturday
afternoon there was a large meeting of
citizens at Mead Hall, and a committee
was appointed to act in conjunction with
the City Council, to make suitable
arrangements for appropriate exercises
on the death of Mr. Blaine. The de-
cision was to make the services as simple
as possible, and that they be held in the
Congregationalist church at 11 o'clock.
Monday forenoon, the time of the funeral
at Washington; that it be a union meet-
ing, and all invited to participate.

On Monday all the places of business
were closed from the hours of 11 to 2
o'clock. Emblems of mourning, with
Mr. Blaine's picture draped, were seen
in many windows. The more elaborate
mourning decorations were those of
Hotel North, the *Journal* building, and
the windows of C. H. Nason, C. K.
Partridge, Young & Smith, Russell &
Weston, Fowler & Hamlin, Hillbrook &
Leighton and W. H. Dunton.

All the bells of the city were tolled as
the sorrowful people wended their way
to the Granite church, where every seat
was filled except the Blaine's family
pew, which was reserved for the married
daughter, Mrs. Damosch, Miss Hattie
Blaine, James G. Blaine, Jr., Mrs. Em-
mons Blaine, Miss Abigail Dodge, (Gall
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which as Thou alone canst teach. This we
ask in the name of our Savior

Items of Maine News

A post office has been established at Newell, Cumberland county, and William G. Newhall appointed postmaster.

The Weymouth Lock Company of Saco which suspended operations last summer, is to resume business if stock subscribers will pay up in full.

The lumber concerns around Sherman are all doing a fine business. Joy, Tracy, Hersey & Rogers, have large amounts of lumber in the yards, aggregating nearly 5,000,000 feet.

C. S. J. Burgess, a highly respected citizen of Livermore Falls, dropped dead of heart disease, Thursday night, aged about 65. He was a well known auctioneer.

Capt. William T. Glidden, an old and respected citizen of Newcastle, and a representative of one of the oldest families, died Saturday, in that town, at the advanced age of 87 years.

Seth T. Holbrook, formerly of Oxford, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Thomas Jackson of East Otisfield, Sunday. He was a very prominent business man in Oxford county.

On account of Mr. Blaine's death, the launching of the Amherst harbor defense, which was to have taken place at 10 o'clock, yesterday, has been postponed to Saturday, 4th. The Katahdin is the name decided upon for this new addition to our navy.

Charles P. Hemmaway of the firm of Hemmaway and Brown, merchants at 87 Milk street, Boston, died Friday, at his home on Beacon street. He was born at Groton, and was 74 years of age. Most of his early life was spent in the State of Maine.

The carpenters and joiners of Camden and Rockport met last week and formed an organization of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Considering the large amount of building next season the contractors are afraid the organization will affect prices, but they will probably agree on a schedule of prices for skilled labor.

M. C. Percival of Auburn, the defaulting cashier, is in poor health, in the State Prison, from bronchial disease. "He may live to the end of his term of imprisonment, or longer," said the doctor. "He would doubt if he lived six months." He has written out a statement to be published after his death, should death come unexpectedly.

The drug store of S. D. Wiggins, in Ellsworth, was broken into a few nights ago and \$25 taken from the cash drawer. Two boys, George Hawkes and Peter Starkey, were spending money freely and were suspected and arrested. The Hawkes boy confessed that he broke into the store through a window and took the money.

Mrs. Augustus Dunham, living at Danville Junction, over the store, hung herself in her room, Friday night. She tore a sheet into strips and hung herself to the grating over the window. Mrs. Dunham had been at the Maine Hospital at Augusta, and had been recently brought to Danville Junction, where she was cared for in a room specially prepared with grateful windows.

Eighty or more new buildings were erected in Pittsfield during the past year, and \$25 taken from the cash drawer. The Waverly woolen mill, and the buildings of repairing and alterations on other buildings. The mill and the new iron bridge leading to it across the Sebasticook are nearly completed. The other mills are now giving many of their hands a short vacation, as they are changing over the work.

It is reported that Hon. Parker Spofford of Bucksport lately met some of the citizens of Dixfield village, and told them that he would raise \$10,000 he would build a bridge across the Androscoggin to connect the town with the railroad station in Peru. The bridge would be an iron structure, 18 feet drive way, with walk on one side, and completed before the ice goes out in the spring.

At the Pine Tree State Shoe factory in Ellsworth, now run by B. E. Cole & Co., 200 hands are employed and about 125 cases of men's fine calf and dogskin shoes turned out daily. The Union Shoe factory in Ellsworth, has recently held its annual meeting and chosen the old board of officers. J. A. McGowan is treasurer and general manager, and business seems to prosper. There are sixty-three hands employed and thirty-three cases are made a day.

The Pejepscot Paper Company has been organized at Portland, Friday, with a capital of \$500,000, and the following officers: David S. Cowles, president; W. S. Parsons, vice president; F. C. Whitehouse, treasurer and secretary; David S. Cowles, W. H. Parsons, F. C. Whitehouse and M. C. Parsons, directors. This company is organized for the purpose of developing and organizing the water power at Sumpston's Falls on the Androscoggin river, between Litchfield and Brunswick. The plan is to make 50 tons per day, dry weight, of ground wood pulp and build four large paper machines. The parties interested are all of W. H. Parsons & Company, New York.

On Monday Deputy Sheriff E. F. Sprague of North Anson, received a letter in which it is hoped not fatal poisoning by three roaches, said to be from Madison. They were in town drunk, and disturbing the peace by boisterous yelling and driving on the sidewalks and into people's doorways. A citizen went down to the Sheriff Sprague who found that they had strayed for home. He, assisted by his son-in-law, Mr. Teague, harnessed a horse and stage and after them, overtaking them about half-way to Madison, on Sprague's attempts to arrest them, two of the roaches showed fight and succeeded in knocking him down. He called for Teague to help him and he helped him, but the roach was ordered to get up and help him, and he would be a hole through him, and the other two roaches sprang to his satisfaction. Messrs. Sprague and Teague returned to the village and arrested the trio, who are safely lodged in the lockup. Mr. Sprague is quite seriously hurt, but the doctor says he thinks not fatally.

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The Methodists have been making a great crusade along the Maine coast of late, sending missionaries up the little creeks and inlets and holding meetings at the district school houses and cross-roads, with gratifying results.

We cannot recommend a better place than the Fuller Drug Store, in the city, than at the Fuller Drug Store, which has been enjoying a reputation among the best of the State. The proprietor has extensive experience, integrity, and medicines which can be depended upon, and serves all his customers with fairness and courtesy.

HOW MANY ARE THERE?

Would Make a Startling Array of Figures.

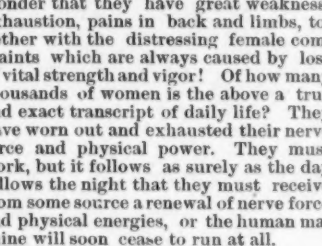
An Interesting Count Which Would Reveal a Great Deal.

Some Inside History in Feminine Lives.

Women are great sufferers from nervousness, weakness, nervous prostration and debility. Thousands of girls drop and languish in the close, confined atmosphere of shops, factories or offices, and hundreds of thousands wear out their nerve force and power in household cares, family bereavements and responsibilities and work which never ends.

Here lies the great strain upon the nervous system of women. Here is the cause why so many women complain of being weak, nervous, tired and exhausted.

They have little or no rest; their life is a continual round of work, duties here, duties there, duties without number. What wonder that such women go to bed at night fatigued and wake tired and unrefreshed in the morning? What wonder that they become worn out, so to speak, in nerve and vital power? What wonder that they have great weakness, exhaustion, pains in back and limbs, together with the distressing female complaints which are always caused by loss of vital strength and vigor? Of how many thousands of women is the above a true and exact transcript of daily life? They have worn out and exhausted their nerve force and physical power. They must work, but it follows as surely as the day follows the night that they must receive from some source a renewal of nerve force and physical energies, or the human machine will soon cease to run at all.



ETTA E. HAVEN.

No one knows these facts better than women themselves, and the inside history of feminine lives would reveal a story of tired bodies, unstrung and excitable nerves, wearied limbs, aching heads and backs, with that exhausted, dragged out feeling which makes their lives miserable.

The well known Etta E. Haven, of New Boston, Conn., writing upon this subject says: "Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is a wonderful remedy for nervous prostration, and those tired, weak feelings that make life a burden, almost too great to bear. I feel that I cannot say enough in its praise for what it has done for me. It gives me the most restful sleep, and in fact does all more than all it claims to do. I wish every poor, tired woman on the face of the earth could be induced to try it for three days; they could then understand its value, and life would not seem so wearisome and undesirable."

It is a fact that the great nerve invigorant and female restorative is Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. No remedy in the world is so sure to bring back the bloom and color to the wan and faded cheeks' the brilliancy to the hollow and haggard eyes, the lightness and elasticity to the weak and weary strength and vitality to the unstrung, aching nerves, and the power to the most casual observer the great importance and inestimable value of these islands as a strategic and commercial point. It will never do for this country to let these valuable islands fall into the hands of a foreign power. The rapidly increasing interest of our country in the Pacific, the earnest desire of the Hawaiian people to come to us, the vast ownership of American citizens in property there—all would seem to indicate that the time has come when we must come. There must either be the peaceful and prosperous independence of the islands under the Hawaiian people, or their absolute and unconditional government by the United States.

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A BLOODLESS REVOLUTION.

The Hawaiian steamer Claudine arrived at San Francisco at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, with news of a revolution at Honolulu.

The revolutionists have succeeded in overthrowing the government at Hawaii. United States troops have been landed. A Provisional government has been established, and a commission headed by Mr. Thurston came in on the Claudine, en route to Washington, to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the United States.

The first intimation of trouble came January 15, when the Queen tried to get her Cabinet to sign the new constitution that disfranchised all foreigners, and put the whole government in the hands of native politicians. The ministers refused, and when threatened by the Queen, fled for their lives. They returned later, and induced the Queen to postpone the coup. There was a public meeting in front of the palace. The Queen announced the failure of her plans, and a native orator demanded the lives of the ministers. Early in the evening the ministers met and formed a committee of public safety.

On January 16 a mass meeting was held in the armory. About 5 o'clock P. M., the United States steamship Boston landed 300 men fully armed. They marched to the office of the Consul General. The United States marines were sent to the American legation, while the sailors marched along Merchant street with two Gatling guns, and camped for a time on public grounds. They stayed ashore all night.

The committee of public safety, accompanied by members of the government about to be formed, proceeded to the government building. There a proclamation was issued, which the chief points are as follows:

1. The Hawaiian monarchial system of government is hereby abolished.

2. A Provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace, is hereby established, and the terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.

3. Such provisional government shall consist of an executive council of four members, who shall administer the government, and a legislative council of 14, who shall have the general legislative authority.

4. All officers of the government are to exercise their functions except the Queen, Marshal Wilson and the Cabinet.

The Provisional government and the Cabinet went to the palace and submitted their plan to the Queen. She refused at first to yield, but finally relented to her country's residence, her troops surrendered, and the government was in the hands of the foreigners. So that the Queen was dethroned, the revolution was a peaceful one, and not a drop of blood was shed.

Dr. U. S. Minister, and all the other representatives of foreign governments, with the exception of England, gave immediate recognition to the new government. A commission was appointed to visit Washington to arrange for annexation. The people on the islands are almost unanimous for annexation.

It is said that President Harrison is willing to extend a protectorate over the islands, but that he does not intend to annex them. He proposes to move with his customary caution. His personal opinion is that a continuance of our present relations with Hawaii is most desirable. He, of course, proposes that the United States should prevent England or other foreign power from acquiring larger rights in Hawaii than she now possesses. He wants to know more of the situation before he acts.

Senator Chandler has introduced a resolution in the Senate looking to annexation, and it is understood that the members of the Cabinet are unanimous for the same object.

We are of the opinion that in this matter there is but one course to pursue. It is to take the necessary steps for annexation. To the people of the United States the present situation is of momentous interest and of vital importance. Indeed, it would seem that the people of the United States should be ultimately occupied as an outpost, as it were, of the great republic on its western border, and that the time had now come for the fulfillment of such design. A glance at the chart of the Pacific will indicate to the most casual observer the great importance and inestimable value of these islands as a strategic and commercial point. It will never do for this country to let these valuable islands fall into the hands of a foreign power. The rapidly increasing interest of our country in the Pacific, the earnest desire of the Hawaiian people to come to us, the vast ownership of American citizens in property there—all would seem to indicate that the time has come when we must come. There must either be the peaceful and prosperous independence of the islands under the Hawaiian people, or their absolute and unconditional government by the United States.

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that all fertilizers exceeding in price ten dollars per ton shall have affixed to every package a statement of the net pounds in the same, the trade mark and per cent. of nitrogen or its equivalent in ammonia of potash, phosphoric acid as well as the total phosphoric acid, the same analysis to be paid by manufacturers.

An act incorporating the Atlantic Shore Electric Road at York Beach, was introduced.

A bill was introduced providing for the appointment by the Governor of a Gas and Electric Light Commissioner, his annual salary to be \$1500, the expenses of the commissioner and his salary to be borne by the several electric light and power companies in the State.

A bill relating to imprisonment for debt provides that an execution issued on a judgment founded on a contract made after June 1st, for necessities, shall run against the body of the judgment debtor, and not against the property of the debtor.

An act was introduced incorporating James A. Strout and others into the Atlantic Shore Line Railroad Co., with authority to build an electric railroad from Biddeford through Kennebunkport to Kennebunk and Wells to a point near the depot of the York Beach Railroad in York, the capital stock not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars.

A bill was introduced, non-residents of the State shall pay a license fee of \$5 for the privilege. Petitions were received from 474 persons from Portland for municipal franchise for street cars in the city of Portland, and 250 others for the same.

Messrs. Peaks and Spofford, Wiggins of Aroostook, Seiders of Cumberland and Grindle of Hancock, delivered memorial addresses on Mr. Blaine.

In House Tuesday, by Mr. Morrill of Portland, was presented an act providing that all spirits and distilled liquors containing more than twenty per cent. of spirit declared forfeited by any court, shall be turned over to the sheriff of the county where the seizure was made, who shall mingle such liquors together and when five barrels are accumulated shall ship the same to a rectifying distiller outside of the State and have the alcohol redistilled. The rectifying distiller outside of the State to distill such liquor and to account for and pay over to the County Treasurer in cash an agreed price for each gallon of 100 degrees, the strength of the liquor to be ascertained by the internal revenue inspector. The rectifying distiller shall give a bond of \$1000 to the Treasurer of the county.

An act was introduced incorporating the Norway, Harrison and Waterville electric road from some point on the northwesterly terminus of the Portland and Little Falls to the head of the Presumpscot River.

An act was introduced allowing the railroad commissioners to extend the time for filing variations in locations of railroads; a petition from the Kennebec Logging Co. for permission to make a road through the woods of the Kennebec river, between Hallowell and Chelsea Ferry, and the northerly line of the city of Augusta.

By Mr. Penley of Auburn was introduced a bill to amend an act to increase the capital stock of the Maine Central Railroad Company to increase its capital stock by an amount not exceeding five million dollars, the new stock to be applied to improving the road, to the double tracking of said railroad and to the purchase of land for the same.

An act was introduced incorporating Elias Milliken, J. Manchester Haynes, John A. Danielson of Providence, Omar Clark, Lewis Anderson, Charles A. Dean of Boston, and Fred W. Taylor of Portland, into the Kennebec Water Co. They were authorized to take water from ponds and streams within thirty miles of the Kennebec river and Moosehead lake for the purpose of increasing the volume of water in the Kennebec river, and for building dams, flowing ponds, etc. The flowage of Moosehead lake shall not be affected. The capital stock shall be \$400,000.

An act was presented to incorporate "The City of Kennebec Fire Insurance Company of Bristol."

The time for the reception of private matters was extended to Feb. 8th in both branches.

The Blaine memorial ceremonies in the House were very impressive. Besides Mr. Powers and Mr. Morrill, Mr. Dickey of Fort Kent, Mr. Purinton of Minot, Mr. Scott of Patten, Mr. Sprague of Madison, Mr. Spillane of Lewiston, and Mr. Marston of Skowhegan, offered eulogistic remarks on the late President.

In Senate, Wednesday, bill presented to amend the law relating to poor debtors; that there shall be imprisonment in certain cases of disclosures. Bill presented to prevent incompetent persons from practicing medicine. The Government is to appoint a board of persons, before whom all persons intending to become physicians shall be examined and show evidence of their qualifications. Physicians who have been in practice ten years are exempt from examination, but these must show that they graduated from some medical school. Bill presented amending the act relating to the Bath Orphan's Home.

In House, Wednesday, an act was presented to amend Sec. 47, Chap. 47, Revised Statutes, relating to savings banks, so that the term "municipal indebtedness of any city," or used in the section, shall be continued to be its debts evidenced by bonds, contracts or obligations of the city or town, or of any persons, of any debt incurred for water supply. Bill presented to incorporate the Cape Elizabeth Home for Aged Women. Bill presented relating to appointment of highway surveyors. In cases where there is no appointed surveyor, or highway surveyors, the municipal officers may appoint surveyors. Bill presented to incorporate the Lincoln and Knox Telegraph Co. and the Knox Telegraph and Telephone Co.; also bill to incorporate the Stroudwater Electric Light and Power Co.; also an act to incorporate the Belfast, Camden & Stockton Railway Co. A majority and minority reports were made from the committee on elections in the Phillips contested election case. The majority report, which is signed by the republicans, declares that the sitting member, Nathan U. Hinkley, is elected. The minority report signed by the Democrats, declares that the vacant seat is to be filled by a new election. Next Tuesday was assigned for the consideration of the reports.

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MAINE AND ITS RESOURCES.

How General Manager Payson Tucker of the Maine Central Railroad Proposes to Aid and Build Up Every Section of our State.

All are agreed upon the absolute necessity and independence of life. The perfect community of interests which must prevail in a well regulated community, such as ours, is never forgotten by men of intelligence. What, for instance, would our own city be if it were surrounded by an impenetrable wilderness instead of by other flourishing cities and towns? To carry the illustration to a more personal point, what, for instance, would life be to any one of us if absolute solitude was its accompaniment? This reflex action of us upon others and of others upon us must never be lost sight of. No man, no community can perform a strictly individual action. The deed of one affects every other one of us, no matter how unimportant it may seem. The policy and progress of every community affects the policy and progress of every other community.

This mutual dependence of one upon another is best illustrated in the case of the people and the railroads. The prosperity of the people makes the prosperity of the railroads by swelling their passenger and freight traffic. The prosperity of railroads, conversely, makes a people prosperous, for thereby rates are lessened, facilities are increased, the number of markets is increased, and so is the ease and rapidity and frequency of communication. In our case this statement has a perfect illustration. Maine has grown in the last twenty years; so has the Maine Central Railroad. Maine has prospered; so has the Maine Central. Maine has prospered more in the past ten years than ever before; so has the Maine Central, which first began to pay dividends to its stockholders only ten years ago. How has Augusta prospered in the last ten years? The question answers itself. Go, look at the record of the Maine Central receipts and see how they have increased at Augusta during the same period. This is just as true of every other town and city in Maine as it is of Augusta.

We have heard a good deal lately of booming Maine. There have been a great many speeches made on this subject, a great many wise words written. When you come right down to business, there hasn't been much done by the State, or any municipality in the State, to bring about the desired result. What has been done, has been done by corporations and by private individuals. After all this is the best way. Improvement should come from within rather than from without, and this is the way to see how in Maine had best come from our own earnest efforts than from any extraneous aid.

Every one is agreed upon what we want here in Maine. We want a people, especially young men, and Maine money to stay in Maine. We want good, intelligent, thrifty people to migrate to Maine and swell our population. We want industries of all kinds to be established here to swell our numbers, and widen our markets for our own farm produce. This is what we all want. How shall we get it? There is a man who has some ideas upon this subject, and it is safe to say that they will be found most excellent. This man believes that everything that makes Maine grow will make the Maine Central Railroad grow. He believes that the addition of even one person to our population swells the revenues of our railroad, and helps the Maine Central as much as it helps the State. This man has spent a lifetime in devising means to swell the revenue of the Maine Central and directly and indirectly help his native State which he is proud of and which is proud of him. He has been successful in the past and will be more successful in the future. His name is Payson Tucker. For more than a year Mr. Tucker has had in his mind a plan which he firmly believes will result in the development of Maine to the railroad which he manages and to the State he lives in. He has carefully considered this plan, and now thinks it is enough matured to be made public.

It is this: He has secured the services of a gentleman of city and country, who is widely and favorably known throughout Maine, whose popularity is great, whose integrity is unimpeachable, whose ability is unquestioned. This gentleman will be in the State, and will receive a liberal salary, for which he will devote his entire time. He will be known as the Maine Central "Locator." His duty will be to promote the establishment of new industries in Maine, and to induce new industries and individuals to locate along the line of the Maine Central, and in the towns adjacent and contributory to the Maine Central. This gentleman knows Maine well, and Mr. Tucker will see to it that he knows Maine perfectly, that he knows the peculiar advantages of all sections and of all towns. His sole business then will be to be on the watch for projected enterprises of all kinds, from the million-dollar paper mill which employs hundreds, to the maker of picture frames, for instance, who is only employed. He will also be on the watch for individual skilled workmen who are looking about for a place to settle in. These skilled workmen will make good bone and sinew for our State. They will come here and start small enterprises. The enterprises will grow. They will raise up families. They will save their money and invest it here in Maine. No enterprise will be too small, no individual too humble to secure the attention and call of the "Locator" of the Maine Central. Small beginnings make big results. That is, the Maine Central will hire and pay him liberally to make Maine increase in population and in wealth. This Maine Central "Locator" will be the watchman for young industries. When he hears, and he will make it his business to hear, of some projected pulp or paper mill, of some woolen or cotton factory, of some machine or shoe shop, or of any other manufacturing industry, no matter how small, he will see to it that the advantages of some Maine town are presented to its projectors. He will see to it that they are guaranteed liberal inducements in the way of freight rates by the Maine Central. In short he will use every honorable effort to induce this projected enterprise to establish itself in Maine. Now this scheme will succeed, for the Maine Central's "Locator" will be just the man for the place, he will have strong support from the corporation that employs him, and we believe he will have enthusiastic support from every citizen of our State who wishes Maine well. Of course, this plan will have an entire success unless every town and citizen of this State helps to make it successful. Every place in Maine that desires new industries and more citizens must offer inducements to get them. Boards of trade, committees of citizens, and private individuals, must communicate with General Manager Tucker of the Maine Central, who will refer their communications to the "Locator," and must make him fully aware of the inducements they are prepared to offer to secure new industries for their towns. Equipped with this information, he will be ready to act quickly when prompt action is necessary, as will often be the case. One thing Mr. Tucker is determined upon: there will be no partiality shown to any locality or section of the State. When the establishment of some new industry in Maine is secured by these means, it will be established in the town or city that offers to it the most

The Bowker Catalogue for '93

Is NOW READY, and will be mailed free to any address on application. It is handsomely illustrated with photographs, and is well worth reading.

508 bushels potatoes in New Hampshire last year on Stockbridge alone. A photograph of the crop is shown in the book.

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ees, and it is the track that can best
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rocky bird be in your eye as you select the hens. With these mate a male decidedly after the type you wish and breed

Under the platform are the nest boxes, with a door to turn down when the eggs are to be gathered. My ventilator is

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Full particulars sent free. Sold by all Druggists.
Price, 35 cents; Six, \$2.00. If you can't get it send to us.
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hibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to .
 Jan. 9, 1893. EMERY O. BEAN.
 11*

and all indebted to said estate are requested
to make immediate payment to

Jan. 23, 1893. 13* GEORGE O. FOGG.
CHASE E. FOGG.

Rate held at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of January, 1893.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT, purporting to be the last will and testament of SAMUEL ROBINSON, late of Mt. Vernon, in said county deceased, having been presented for probate, I ORDERED, that notice thereof be given to all persons successively prior to the second Monday of February next, in the Mail Farmer, a newspaper printed in Augusta, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court, then to be held at Augusta, and show cause, if any, why the said instrument should

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

